## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON PRINETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE S. W. COLSER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS. 

AXUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. STREET S GARDEN Broadway .- THE DORE'S MOTEO.

WALLACITA THEATER. Broadway .- BACHELOR WINTER GARDAN, Broadway, -Consider Bride

DAUNA KHUNES THEATHE Broadway .- WIVES OF NEW BOW THY THUATRE, Sowery. -- Charlotte Ten-SOWERY THEATRE BOWERS - LENCORUS - SEALED

BARNUMS AMERICAN MUNSUM, BORNWAY - GER. Too Thomas AND Wile, CON NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, at thomas of the Budgest-Neuvous Man. Afternoon and Evenie. PRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 672 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - Bro THE NEW IDEA: 485 Broadway .- Songs. BURLES

AMERICAN THRATER, No. 444 Broadway.-Batters NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Et

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, June 90, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Great activity still prevails in Pennsylvania both among the rebels and our own forces. The rebels were, up to yesterday evening, at or near Greencastle, having retired frem Chambersburg hastily and in alarm. The Eighth and Seventy-first New York Militia went to Chambersburg, to march from thence to Greencastle to dislodge the rebels. The Brookly . Twenty-third and New York Twentysecond are ordered to cross the Susquehanns and take the place of the advancing regiments. The bridge burned by the rebels at Scotland is being reconstructed, and communication with Chambersburg will thus be renewed. The main body of the enemy engaged in the raid appear to be opposite Williamsport; and it is said that a large infantry force is at Shephardstown, near Antietam, about to cross over, thus following out the programme of September last. Despatches from Harrisburg last night say that the rebels are eight thousand strong at Hagerstown, their force consisting of mounted infantry, artillery and cavalry. They are transporting their stores and ammunition to the north side of the river, which is supposed to indicate a determination on their part to remain and make it a base of operations.

General Milroy was said to approaching with four thousand mounted infantry and five thousand riflemen, also in the saddle, and that a battle was imminent to-day. Two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry entered McConnellburg at dawn yester day, seizing the telegraph instruments. The communication has since been restored. The rebels retired towards Hancock, Maryland. They burned the canal boats there. They were reinforced by about seven hundred infantry, who attempted to destroy a large culvert, but both parties were driven back by Colonel Gallagher with a strong cavalry force.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is not very important, although several rumors were affoat in the city yesterday that General Hooker had met a reverse on the battle field of Bull run, which could not be traced to any reliable source. As far as we are able to state no action has occurred between the two armies.

The skirmish near Aldie between our cavalry and Colonel Fitzhugh Lee's forces, which lasted several hours on Wednesday, is described this morning in detail. The rebels were driven back five miles, with considers ble loss. We lost Colonel Douty, of the Maine cavalry, killed, and Colonel de Cesnola, of the Fourth cavalry missing. We took seventyfour prisoners, including nine officers. The object of this expedition was to discover the whereabouts of the main force of the enemy. It has succeeded in ascertaining that the army of General Lee were concentrated in large force near that place, bodies of cavalry, infantry and artillery having been advanced to guard the passes of the Blue Ridge. It has been surmised from this reconnois sance, also, that only a small portion of Lee's cavalry were engaged in the late raid into Pennsylvania, and that not more than one-third of his force is in the Shenandoah valley. Further information obtained by this important reconnoissance woud lead to the belief that Lee is marching against Hooker's army in three columns, under Longstreet, Hill and Ewell, and that news of a great battle may be momentarily expected. It is said that our army is ready for the emergency.

The movement of troops from this State for the protection of the border States is most active. Ten regiments have already left for Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and three more are under orders

to start to-day. Our reports from Vicksburg to Saturday more ing are that General Sherman's corps had pushed their approaches up to within twenty yards of one of the bastions of the enemy, and driven them out

of their rifle pits. On Friday the rebels cut away the timber in the rear of their lines, and opened on our troops with an eleven-inch shell and two or three siege guns. General Logan silenced their mortar with his thirty-pounder Parrotts and ninety-two pounders. Thirteen of our gunboats now guard the river between Helena and Young's Point. The gunboat Marmora destroyed the town of Eunice en Satur-

We give in another column an interesting ac count of the damage done to our merchant marine by the Alabama and Florida recently in their destructive cruise off the South American coast.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Bohemian, from Londonderry on the 12th of June, passed Cape Race yesterday of her voyage to Quebec. She was boarded by our news yacht and a summary of her advices. which are five days later telegraphed from Newfoundland, is published in the HERALD to-day. Mr. Cunningham, M. P., suggested to the English House of Commons that measures should be taken to open negotiations with the government in Washington for "the suppression of the slave trade in the Southern States."

The London Times confesses that General Grant's operations on the Mississippi, so far as reported in Europe, were "substantial" victories, and that he had been "remarkably successful." Even if re pulsed at Vick-burg in the end it would be a "disastrous but not inglorious" termination of the campaign.

The American ship Kate Dyer arrived at Antwerp on the 2d inst. She had been captured by a robel privateer, and released on giving bonds \$40,000. The Kate Dyer belongs to Portland, She is a vessel of twelve hundred and seventy-eight tons burden, and is commanded by Captain A. Dyer.

The new steamer Southerner had been searched by British officials, being suspected as a rebel privateer; but nothing was found on board to warrant her seizure.

The reports from Vienna relative to the action of Austria towards Russia on the Polish question are conflicting—one telegram stating that the government did not join England and France in their recent proposition, and another affirming that it

It was reported that Napoleon contemplated ve measures of reform for France, particularly with reference to the freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

A large amount of government securities, chiefly Polish, had been stolen from the Bank of Warsaw. The Liverpool cotton market was dull during the week, with a decline of one-fourth of a penny for American and from one-fourth to one-half penny for other descriptions on the 11th of June. On the 12th instant the market closed quiet, with prices unchanged. Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, and provisions were flat on the 12th of June. Consols closed at 92% on the 12th instant. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The ship Ontario, Captain Hosmer, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Liverpool, beinging seven hundred and fifty-three passengers, of which four hundred and ninety-one are males and two hundred and sixty-two females, mostly Iriab. Three deaths occurred on board during the passage, viz:—May 29, Fowny Dantes, an infant of John and Betsey Kempt, aged seven months; June 1, James Kelly, native of Ireland, aged fifty-two years; June 11, Patrick Moan, a native of Ireland,

aged sixty years.

About one thousand of the 'longshore struck for higher wages, have returned to work; but the remainder of them still hold out, and ex-

press themselves determined not to yield on any account whatever. In the meantime shipowners have induced the crews of their vessels to load and unload the cargoes, and deserters are still being employed on the government vessels.

Most of the Central Railroad laborers have re-sumed work. On Thursday morning they marched to the residence of Hon. Erastus Corning, in Albany, where a committee from their ranks waited upon him and made their demands known. After hearing what they had to say, Mr. Corning told them to resume work without delay, saying that, at the proper time, he would inform them, through their respective foremen, what course of action the company had determined on in regard to their

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be fore Recorder Hoffman, Arthur Carr, a seaman, was tried and convicted on an indictment charging him with having stolen a United States Treasury note of the value of \$100 from James H. Smith, on the 13th inst. Edward Ford pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree on an indicta counterfeit five dollar bill on the bank of Coxsackie, N. Y. The prisoner tendered the note in payment for a glass of sods water and a segar at Julius Kribel's store, 449 Fearl street, on the 12th inst., and when informed of the character of the bill he ran away. Both prisoners were re-

manded for sentence.

Mrs. Catherine McCoy has been sentenced to be hanged, for child murder, in St. Louis, on the 24th of July.

The President has exemplified his sentiments in relation to slavery with another anecdote. In a conversation with ex-Governor King, of Missouri, he said, if he met a rattlesnake in his path, and he had a stick in his hand, his first impulse would be to kill it; but if he found one in the bed between his children, he would pursue a different course; for by killing the anake he might injure the children. Therefore he would take a more gentle way to get the snake out before he killed it. The same with slavery; he was satisfied that immediate emancipation would be detrimental to the interests of the States.

writes as follows:-" While we have no militia England will not interfere with the Americans, for she would fear to lose her finest colony; but s strong militia here, would bring intervent

The Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Telegraph has been suppressed by military authority. It was an

The three brigades under Gen. Herron, which went to Vicksburg to reinforce Gen. Grant, were commanded by Gen. Orme, Gen. Vandever and Gen. Ewing. They were composed of the Ninth and Twentieth Wisconsin, the Ninety-seventh Illinois, the Nineteenth Iowa, and the Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh Kansas regiments.

A letter was received by the Ohio Democratic

State Convention from Gen. George B. McClellan. in which he says:-" Under no consideration can I permit the use of my name before the Convention as a candidate for Governor."

The Legislature of the new State of West Virginia will be composed of twenty Senators and fif ty-two members of the House. The first Legisla ture will not probably be full, on account of the troubles in the border counties preventing the holding of elections. Forty members of the House and eighteen Senators are, however, known to

have been elected. Two notorious bushwhackers, named Samuel Dale and Aquillas Standaford, were shot under th sentence of a court martial, in Clark county, Mis souri, last week.

The stock market was irregular yesterday, but prices were generally lower. Gold fell to 148. Exchange was 156 a 36. Money was in active demand, but there was

156 a 34. Money was in active demand, but there was no severe stringency.

Cotton sold peterday to the extent of 1,200 bales on a basts of 55c. a 50c. for midding. Flour, wheat, corn, onte and rye were a trifle cheaper and in less request, particularly for export. There were more doing in the principal kinds of provisions and whiskey, without any remarkable change in prices. A very moderate numbers was reported in greeries, fruit, fish, metals, hope, seeds, spices, whalebone, and naval stores at about previous quotations. Hay, hides, leather, oils, and tailow were in fair demand. The freight market was more animated. The public sale of boots and show was very well attended, and resulted even more estimated trippied, as the catalogue was attractive, and the competition among buyers quite brisk.

The demand for dry goods has been more active during the week, in part speculative, and mainly for domestic

the week, in part speculative, and mainly for domestic ecoliens and cottons, in the prices of the latter of which there has been a slight advance. Some Western buyers have been making fresh purchases of seasonable goods, having already nearly exhausted their supplies. Holders have not been offering their supplies freely, even in view of the reaction and fall in gold towards the cioes. The business in fereign fabrics has been on a restricted scale, having been mainly confined to the execution of small rders for very desirable and scarce styles of dress command remunerative prices. The total imports of foreign goods during the week were to the value of \$777,705, consisting of \$496,926 direct for consumption, and \$251,652 warehoused.

The Campaign Around Washington-

The Manifest Designs of the Enemy. From the numerous despatches which we publish this morning in reference to the movements of the rebel forces in Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah valley and in the country between the eastern flank of the Blue Ridge and the old battle ground of Manassas, it would appear, first, that, although the enemy have fallen back from Chambersburg, their forces are increasing in the northern neck of Maryland, from Hagerstown westward to Cumberland along the line of the Potomac; and, secondly, that, from the sharp collisions between the cavalry of General Pleasanton and the scouting horsemen of the rebels, General Lee, with the main body of his army, is probably lying under the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, watching his opportunity for another descent upon Bull

Had he entertained any design of pushing forward to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, instead of sending a detachment of two or three thou sand troopers to Chambersburg to give th alarm, be would have hurried forward the whole column of twenty or thirty thousand men under General Ewell to the Susque hanna, without stopping at any point longer than necessary to rest his troops, from day to day, after crossing the Potomac. A movement of this sort could hardly have been arrested in time to save Harrisburg; but what would have been gained by the enemy with the occupation of that city? Nothing. Lee was playing for a great prize. border had for their main object the division of our Army of the Potomac, and his game with the division of this army was simply to cut it up in detail, and then to march upon Washing-ton. He has left Richmond, as it appears from the testimony of eye witnessee, with only a handful of troops to guard it; he has taken the risks of losing the rebel capital and of having his own army cut off from its base of supplies and its lines of retreat; in a word, he has risked everything for the bold and daring enterprise of the capture of Washington. And wherefore? Because the capture of Washington, though it would arouse the North en masse, would, in all probability, secure the recognition of the socalled Confederate States as an independent power by England and France, even if Rich-mond should simultaneously fall into our pos-

We have no evidence of a larger force of the enemy along the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania than twenty or thirty thousand men. The remainder of Lee's arnly, a body, we dare say, of at least eighty thousand men, remains to be accounted for. Where is this immense force? Doubtless within striking distance of the army of General Hooker, and fully apprised of all his movements. He has one invaluable safeguard against a surprise in the splendid cavalry corps of General Pleasanton; but still we say, let General Hooker beware of dividing his forces to circumvent the enemy, or he may become more unfortunately entangled in the meshes of Lee than he was in the wilderness on the south side of the Rappahannock. The country has no desire for another haphazard engagement with the enemy, when, by holding the Army of the Potomac well in hand, and bringing the militia reserves of the North to the border front and to the defences of Washington, sure work can be made of this daring

rebel army of Virginia.

Let General Hooker be sure he is right be fore he leaves a strong position, for offensive or defensive purposes, to advance in broken solumns to hunt up the invisible army of Lee. Let fifty thousand fresh troops, with all the contrabands that can be mustered, be wn into the defences of Washington, and let the veteran soldiers of Heintzelman, under his experienced guidance, be detailed to the Richmond peninsula, and then let the army of General Hooker, if necessary, cross into the Shenandoah valley after the retreating columns

of Lee, and the Virginia campaign will be made as sure as that against Vicksburg. We would of all things impress these para-mount considerations upon the administration, namely—that the object of this Northern advance of Gen. Lee is Washington; that all his other tions, and that so long as the brave legions of the Army of the Potomac are held firmly toether the safety of Washington and the defeat of Lee's army are inevitable, with or without

ABE LINCOLN'S LETTER ON VALLANDIGHAM'S Arrest.—This famous, jocular and interesting epistle would have produced a most amusing fect in these regions had it not been for the ascally raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania. In their fright over this raid very few of the radical papers have noticed the President's letter at all. Poor Greeley, who seems to be reposing in conscious security behind his nine hundred thousand men, devotes considerable attention to the subject, however, and thinks the letter a good defence of the right of the President to arrest and exile any man for his opinions, without an overt act of treason, during a time of civil war. Well, we take the world as it comes and governments as we find them. If poor Greeley is satisfied we have nothing to say against it. But if the President can exile, he can also hang or shoot anybody whose opinions are distasteful to him. There is always a certain stage in the history of every commonwealth when this doctrine is promulgated. It was practised in Rome under Sylla, Cesar and Augustus; in England under Cromwell; in France under Napoleon and Ro-bespierre, and perhaps there is no reason why it hould not be practised here under the present and next administrations. We must accept history, ancient and modern, as it is manufactured for us by the fates. In 1865 a demo cratic President may take the conduct of this administration as a precedent, and exile, hang or about all the abolitionists, beginning with those persons who declared the constitu be "a covenant with death and a bond with Hell," and the editor of that paper which called the Star Spangled Banner of the Union " a flaunting lie." Greeley and Garrison will then be obliged to doff their neckeloths and put on the halter, or to submit to be driven out of the country. That is the fine dish they are cooking and spicing for themselves. But if they are content so are we. It is a very poor rule which will not work both ways.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S GREAT REPORT .- Why do not the authorities at Washington publish General McClellan's report? They have published the attacks upon his military reputation emanating from the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Why do they not in justice publish his reply? The people have a right to see both

Presidential Movements-Secretary Chase

While President Lincoln is diligently gaged in suppressing the retellion, working night and day, losing his sleep, forgetting his joyous jokes, imperiling his precious health, and writing long letters in explanation of the constitution, some of his Secretaries are very busy making arrangements for the next political convention, and laying pipe in every direction for the next Presidency. We learn frem a well informed correspondent in the Treasury Department that Secretary Chase is particularly active just at present. Our cor-respondent is in the Treasury Building—north-east corner, up two and a half pairs of stairs, turn to the right, then to the left, and then to the right again-and in a position to oversee and overhear everything that happens in that vicinity. His letter, which we do not publish in another column, contains many curious and interesting revelations.

It seems that when Mr. Chase wishes to con sult visitors from New York. Philadelphia or Baltimore upon his Presidential prospects he takes them into his carriage and drives them about the suburbs of the city, under pretend of showing them the fortifications, or receive them late at night in secret apartments of his private residence. During these mysterious interviews the Secretary has recently been very confidential. He is sanguine of securing the next nomination of the republican party, and is equally certain—though we are not—that he will be triumphantly elected. At the same time be admits that it will require a great dea of work and a great deal of money to accomplish these results; but for this he says that he is abundantly prepared. Mr. Chase asserts also that he is not responsible in any degree for the military blunders of the administration, and is not sanguine of military success. This we think decidedly cool, in the face of the fact that Chase has hitherto controlled Stanton, and is the official who held back McDowell, removed McClellan, urged Hooker's appointment, and is thus the cause of all our disasters. Mr. Chase further declares that he has the proud consciousness of having provided for all legitimate demands upon the Treasury—including, we presume, his campaign expenses—and that he will never consent to peace upon the basis of separation and the acknowledgment of the Southern confederacy. If this is to be his platform we do not understand how he can secure the nomination from his abolition friends, who have been using him as tool to divide the Union, and who are almost all in favor of separation from slaveholders. Undoubtedly, however, this war platform will please the government contractors, who know upon which side their bread is buttered, and act upon the principle of no fighting no profits. It strikes us that Secretary Chase, by thus putting himself first in the field, is stealing a

march upon Seward, just as Lee stole a march upon Hooker, to say nothing of his base ngratitude in setting himself against President Lincoln, who will be a candidate for re-election Seward does not attend to his own busines enough. He leaves it to Thurlow Weed, who since his shoddy operations, has been getting rich and lazy, and is not as wide awake as he used to be in political manœuvreing. We un derstand upon excellent authority that Secretary Stanton has at last separated from Chase, and is going to support Lincoln in the coming election. Welles, Bates and the other Secretaries will probably adopt the same wise course, with the expectation of retaining their seats in the Cabinet for another term. However this may be, we are quite certain that Stanton will set them the example. We there-fore postpone his removal for the present, and he may be Secretary of War for a few months longer. Let him understand, however, that he is upon his good behavior. We cannot prevent him from making military blunders—such as telegraphing that Hooker would recross the river in a few days after his repulse at Chancellorsville-but he must make no political blunders; for these we never forget nor forgive. As for General Butler, who wants Stanton's place, he had better go on with his fight with Fremont and the Lowell drain builder, and let Stanton alone. We like such little for them. By his support of President Lincoln Stanton has induced us to consent to his retenurbed either by Chase, Butler or any outsider Gratitude is too rare a virtue to go unrewarded so long as we have any power and authority.

A VERY PROPER ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO AN IMPERTINENT DEMAND .- The following

TO AN IMPRITINENT DEMAND.—Ine 1010will
correspondence is rich:—

To the President of the United States:—In the pl
sent emergency, will you allow Major Generals Freme
and Sign! to issue a call for volunteers to march at on
to the defence of Pennsylvania and the nation?

FREDERICK KAPP.

SIGISMIND KAUFMANN,

CHARLES KESSMAN.

ANSWER.

To Francisk Karr and Oriens:—The Governor New York proposes to send us troops, and if he wish the assistance of General Fremont and General Sigel, or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them would but breed confusion for us to set them at work.

The answer of the President to the demand of Messrs. Kapp, Kaufmann and Kessman exactly what it ought to be. Troops can only be organized in two ways, either directly under the authority of the federal government or through the Governors of States. To permit Fremont, Sigel, Butler, or any other irresponsible individuals, under the pressure of political influence, to raise troops on their own account would be indeed to "breed centusion," and per-haps lead to something worse. If the Presi-dent yielded to this proposition, every other man would have an equal right to ask permis-sion to raise an army and to lead it on his own book. Could anything but anarchy be expected to spring out of such proceedings? The Presi-dent has therefore given a very proper answer to the request of the three German politicians, and had he been more firm and decisive on similar questions in times past it would have been better for himself and the country a

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROMISED VISIT TO PERLAper-ma.—President Lincoln has premised to join the Union Leagues of Philadelphia in their celebration of the Fourth of July. Should be do so, we shall doubtless have an interesting speech from him on national affairs. But, as there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," there is no telling what may happen in the interval to the Fourth of July. We hope, however, that by that day the rebels will be driven off from the neighborhood of Washington and the Northern borders, never more to return, and that President Lincoln will be at perfect liberty to come on, not only for a day among the Phila-delphians, but for two or three days in New

STANTON AND HALLECK'S MILITARY SPRATEGY .-The New York Times yesterday drew a terrible picture of the failure of the war, whose climax is that "after two years, with every advantage on our side in men, money and material, with our ports open, our trade flourishing, our credit good, our people pertinacious and determined beyond example, we find the enemy threatening our own territory with an army equal if not superior to our own, and within a day's march of Washington. We have no better protection against invasion than a levy en masse and a tu multuous rush to the field of half armed civil-

ians-undrilled, unofficered and unorganized.'

Whose fault is that? The Times says it is the plan of raising troops by States and by the volunteer system, instead of by draft, and permitting the Governors to appoint the officers in-stead of the President. This system, however, is that prescribed in the constitution, and which worked very well in the Mexican war, and in all our wars, and would have worked well now too, if it were not for the strategy of the twin Napoleons, Halleck and Stanton, directing campaigns from Washington. The troops have fought well, and so have the regimental officers who have led them. Armies of volunteers are surely better than armies of conscripts; and so numerous were the volunteers who offered that Stanton and Senator Wilson stopped enlistments saying they had too many men. A million and a quarter of troops have been raised—amply sufficient for the purpose of crushing the rebellion if there were any capacity or even common sense at Washington.

The source of the failure is not in the subor

dinate officers who are appointed by the Governors—the highest being a colonel—but rathe in the superior officers, appointed by the President, by the advice of the General-in-Chief and the Secretary of War. No Governor of a State appointed Burnside or Hooker. And what guarantee is there that a President would appoint better regimental officers than a Governor, who is more likely to be acquainted with the character and capacity of the men of his own State than the Chief Magistrate?

But it is not the want even of good o nanding generals that has prevented success We had an excellent general leading the Army of the Potomac, and he was so interfered with by the imbeciles at Washington that his campaign was ruined. The first great blunder committed was that of yielding to the intrigues of the radicals. The military authorities at the federal capital, scared by the raid of Stonewall Jackson down the Shenandoah valley, prevented the army of McDowell effecting a junction with McClellan on the peninsula before Richmond. The second blunder of the same imbeciles, influenced by the same malignants, consisted in not reinforcing McClellan at Harrison's Landing after the disastrous seven days battles, instead of ordering him to retreat. From these two radical errors have followed all the other misfortunes, including the defeat of Pope's army, the knocking of Burnside's head against the wall at Fredericksburg, the overthrow of Hooker at Chancellorsville, the recent turning of his flank by Lee, and the present invasion of Western Virginia, Maryand and Pennsylvania.

THE KIMBALL MONEY CASE.—In addition to the letters which we have already published in regard to the disposition of the funds raised on behalf of Lieutenant Colonel Kimball, we have received the following straightforward note from Mr. Allen Conrey, the Treasurer of the Kimball Committee:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERAL! In my former communication to you I thought I clearly stated what had been done with all (be me had received as Treasurer of the Kimbail Committe must reiterate what I before stated, that the money not raised for the benefit of Mrs. Kimbail, but solely the purpose of defraying the arpenses necessarily tendant upon the proper reception and interment of remains of 'colonel Kimbail. If, sir, your contribution is to work the second of t

cept any funds for that purpose, and therefore respectfully enclose that amount to you.

In your article of to day you say that the exponese of
the Hawkins Zouaves would have beer willingly defrayed
by themselves. Permit me to reply that the Zouaves who
stiended the funeral of their late Colonel were those who
had been honorably discharged from the service, by reason of their wounds, and they were entirely destinate of
funds to bear any portion of the expenses. I regret to be
compelled to silude to this subject again; but my respect
for the memory of my deceased friend, and my own
character, demand that I should not be misunderstood in
any of my doings in the matter. Respectfully, yours.

In this transaction Mr. Conrey has acted like an honorable man. He received money "untion was designed, he immediately returns it as soon as his misapprehension is explained to him. There can consequently be no misunder standing of his course in this matter. Mrs Kimball, in her letter to us, says that she does not need the money; and as we intended it for her benefit and that of poor Kimball's family, the affair is ended as far as we are concerned

In regard to Col. Kimball's funeral expense we supposed that they were to be defrayed by the Aldermanic committee. We find, indeed, that a bill was presented from this committee, amon the items of which are nine hundred dollars fo a coffin and three hundred dollars to A. T Stewart for black gloves. There seems to be very little doubt that some of the outside mem bers of the Ring have taken advantage of such funerals as that of poor Kimball to levy black mail upon the Corporation in the shape of ex orbitant bills for coffins, black gloves and white handkerchiefs to wipe their weeping eyes upon. This game is an old one, and we shall expose it

The Tribune of yesterday says that a libel suit has been brought against us upon this affair, and that an officer went to Fort Washington to arrest us. As for the libel, poor Greeley may rest con tented. We intend to sue him for fifty thousand dollars soon, and will appear before the Grand Jury and have him indicted for a score of libels. As for the arrest, the only person who called upon us during the time indicated by poor Greeley were two Cabinet members. who dropped in upon us—one at Fort Wash-ington and one at our New York residence—for a friendly visit on their passage through the

There is a moral to this matter, h which we commend to Greeley's especial atter-tion. Mr. Conrey received fifty dollars for certain purpose, and, not being able to apply it to that purpose, honestly returned it. Now, Greeley is one of the men to whom the poor Irishmen entrusted thirty thousand dollars many years ago, for the purpose of ridding Ireland of British rule by a revolution. This money was not used for this purpose, and now amounts, with interest, as we are informed, to sixty or seventy thousand dollars. Is it not time that Greeley gave some account of that portion of this fund with which he is said to be connected? Mr. Conrey has set him an example which he would do well to follow,

THE REBEL ADVANCE INTO PENNSYLVANIA-DUTY OF THE GOVERNORS OF STATES.—The bold and rapid movement of the rebel army of Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania calls for prompt and decisive action on the part of the Governors of the Northern States. This is the time to put all our available forces into the field. The rebels have determined to convert this movement into one of the greatest strokes of the war; but it depends greatly on the Governors of the loyal States whether the attempt shall be frustrated or not. For a long time past we have heard of the great masses of negro soldiers that might be brought into the field. Why not bring them on now? From the city of New York alone it is easy to raise several thousands of able-bodied negroes, who may just as well be killed in the field as not. They should be made to know something about the price at which liberty is bought. While our white soldiers are being sacrificed by the shell and shell of the enemy, what excuse is there to offer for the exclusion of the blacks from the same dangerous though unremunerating service? Why not send the recruiting sergeant up Church street and West Broadway to seize the fellows, and compel them to take a part in the practical application of the emancipation programme? If they have been so long spoiling for a fight, as Greeley says, they now have the chance to show their courage and to assist the cause so thoroughly espoused by their abolition

The rebels are now threatening the national capital. Their march through Pennsylvania promises to be a very destructive one. The duty of the Governors of different States is then, to call out every available fighting man at very short notice. We have heard a of pegro soldiers. We have the opportunity to make them useful and to prove this boast. Let Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Seymour, of New York, and Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, immediately call every ablebodied negro into the field. All that is required to resist the tide of invasion is a sufficient force to repel the rebel invaders. There are thousands of negroes lying idle about New York and other Northern cities, who may just as well be taken into the army for fighting pur-poses. In case they are killed they will die for liberty. But under any circumstances let them come, and come at once. We have no objection to them at present. Let them be drafted from all sides, because they are the first cause of the war, and, by a parity of reasoning, they ought to be made to take their part in it.

The government, it is to be hoped, may safely rely on Cheever and Greeley. agitators will be surely on hand in the hour of need. All their preaching for the last quarter of a century will be of little value if they cannot now perform one practical act. Beecher and Greeley have long since been threatening all kinds of danger to the republic if their programme was not carried out, and now Greeley has the best opportunity in the world to put his 900,000 soldiers in the field.

For our own part we care nothing about slavery or anti-slavery. All that we desire is that forces enough of any color, or no color, should be provided without delay to check the northward march of the Southern army. Let the Governors of New York and Massac every available negro and everything else into the field. If these dreamers of liberty want protection they must fight for it. This is the only way by which Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet may be saved. We certainly care very little about the present Cablnet; but we would not exactly like to see them arrested and carried off as prisoners to the Libby prison, to the To-bacco Warehouse or to Castle Thunder, in Bichmond. To prevent such a catastrophe every reserve must be brought into the field; and we think that in this crisis negro soldiers of alk ages should be received, as they are just as good for killing as anybody else.

MEDALS FOR OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.—OUP sailors are receiving at the hands of the government proofs of its appreciation in the form of medals. This method of rewarding deeds of valor is of ancient date, and has be tion until, in Europe at least, an army or navy without its medals would be much like one wi out its official records

It is a rare thing to see a foreign naval officer of any rank or age in his country's service whose breast is not decorated with some mark of his nation's just appreciation of his services He feels proud to wear it, and his friends and comrades share with him in this commendable spirit. In his future actions he seeks to gain other medals, and the spirit of emula evinced in the one is permeated throughout the entire corps, and each officer strives, hor and with untiring zeal to procure these merito rious marks of distinction

In this country we do not hold out any inducements of this kind to our naval officers, and the only marks they receive for their noble deeds they obtain from the enemy, who deals out shattered limbs and impaired health. There is a class of officers who never have done anything worthy of their country's plaudits, and who fill the fat and secure places, who perhaps would not desire to see medals given to our officers; but it is only because they would not get one, and their selfish minds would lead them to oppose the giving of them to others. Aside from these few, all of our naval officers would be glad to compete for their country's medal. It would put new life in them and stir them up to do deeds of untold valor and daring.

Are not the officers who have won for us the victories at Hatteras, Port Reyal, New Orleans and on the Mississippi river entitled to medals? Would not other nations have given their officers premotion and a medal? Of course they would. But our government fails to see anything that tends to inspirit her noblest men, and, true to itself, is the last to adopt anything that will do us good. Let our officers be given medals for their meritorious services, and the benefits accruing to us will be three to

UNPAYORABLE RUMORS ABOUT TOWN, AND THE CAUSE OF THEM.—Yesterday this city was filled with painful rumers of a third disaster to the Army of the Potomac on the old classic field of Bull run on Thursday last. Officers of the army who arrived here from Washington yesterday morning gave currency to the report. Great excitement prevailed here in consequence. It is probable that the report is unquence. It is promote that the telegraph from true, or at least premature. But it springs from the foolish course of the War Department and the military censor of the telegraph in forbid-ding true and legitimate news to come to the newspapers, which would prevent the pessib